TERMS each is a variety of the English of the CALLY HERALD entry per copy.—31 per annum THE WEEKLY HERALD entry Strategy at this cents per copy of the per annum, the European Edition 34 per annum to any part of Greet Billian and 35 to any part of the Certifical tells include postone.
ALL LETTERS by most for Subscriptions or with Advertisements, to be toot paid or the postage will be deducted from the workey remitted. No.meets. to be nost pride or the postupe will be deducted from the more resident.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imported the more solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be Aberally paid for the Tunking Correspondence of the Farthouse and Tunking Correspondence of the Farthouse and Tunking Correspondence of the Correspondence o

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL-JULLIEN'S CONCERT. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-ROSINA MEADOWS-DUM

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-RICHELLEU-

NIBLO'S, Broadway-PAQUITA-MEDINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE RIVALS

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Ton' WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love Chase-Tau

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-MAKE Your WILL MADISON AVENUE - Afternoon and Evening-FRANCO

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Bread

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, A39 Breadway-BUCKLEY GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panchama of the Hola

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-FRANKENSTRIN'S PAND ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Streping Man-

EHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening BIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE.

CHINESE ROOMS, 529 Broadway—Perham's GIFT EXH STION OF THE SEVEN MILE MIRROR.

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE

New York, Tuesday, October 4, 1853.

THE NAW YORK WARKLY HERALD The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison bave this port at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

Liverpoot-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. Lespon Edwards, Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

PARS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

The WEIKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nin

welcek to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers

Mails for the Pacific

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY BERALD. The United States mail steamship Chio, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

The NEW YORK WHEKLY HERALD, California edition, con taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world will be published at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send their orders as early as possible.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor and ditor of this journal, returned from Europe yesterday, in the Baltic.

The News.

The Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port at m early hour yesterday morning, when we received our London files to the 21st of September, as well a the latest continental advices.

The long-protracted Eastern dispute still remained sasettled but it was expected that the diplomatic on of the reassembled Vienna conference would produce a series of propositions which could be acsepted both by the Czar and the Sultan without compromise of dignity. It was hoped that the counof the Congress of Sovereigns at Olmutz would lead also toward a pacific adjustment. We must, however, observe, that neither the enthusiasm of the Turks nor the obstinacy of the Russians had been allayed or relaxed by the progress of negotiations and that the merest accidental collision between the forces of the two Powers would assuredly kindle the flame of war.

By overland mail there had been highly interest elligence received from China and Japan. The ships of the American fleet immediately under command of Commodore Perry had left the Chinese waters for Japan, and when last heard from the vov age had been most successful. Two of the vessel had a delightful cruise to the eastward, and descried an island colonized by Europeans, who were most friendly to the commander. He had purchased a plece of land from them, to be used as a coaling lepot, and thus acquired a "local habitation" in the waters previous to the arrival of the Russian ships, which came up shortly afterwards.

We have no very specific information from China but the news is very clear upon the point that the imperial government is wholly unable to cope with the successful revolutionists. Amoy was still in the hands of the insurgents, and the Tartar troops failed in their efforts to expel them. It was thought the rebel army would establish itself upon the banks of the Yellow river, and then march upon Pekin, the capital of the empire.

The mercantile intelligence from Australia will be

found interesting. Corn supplies, food tariffs, and the principal regulations of bakers' prices, engaged the attention of most of the continental capitals; te legraphic despatches regarding the Turkish ques alone producing an alteration of public fee

The Asiatic cholera was continuing its ravages in some of the towns of England, being particularly fatal in Newcastle-on Tyne, where it originated in the October of 1832, and afterwards extended so rapidly that 6,000 persons died in the islands of Eng-land and Ireland before it disappeared.

It is stated that Attorney General Cushing he been appointed Minister to China, or, indeed, to the whole of Asia. Mr. Cushing was appointed Commissioner to China by President Tyler, and negotiated the treaty with that empire. He will now go as full Minister, with extraordinary powers, suc s no other American diplomatic agent ever had, to China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies-in fact, he will have a roving commission to all parts of Asia.

Our special correspondent writes that Hop John Y. Mason is reported to have accepted the mission

to France. The extraordinary position of political affairs i this State is still the chief topic of conversation in Washington, and much anxiety is felt with regard to the result of the deliberations of the Wbig State Con vention, which assembles at Syracuse to-morrow. It is asserted that, with the exception of Secretaries Marcy and Davis, neither the President or his Cabinet will interfere in the contest between the hardand the softs. Col. Davis is reported to be a warm advocate of the soft cause, and thinks that nothing short of the decapitation of Mesers. Bronson and O'Conor will do. It is again denied that the Union is the organ of the President or that its recent course is in consonance with his views.

Our advices from the city of Mexico are up to the 17th of September. The files of journals which we received contained no important or interesting news.

A telegraphic notice was, however, published in one of last evening's city papers, to the effect that a remor had reached Mexico of the breaking out o tostifies in the Mesila Valley. The report, however, appears to be utlerly with found stionrefer to our summary of Mexican news for the latest

particulars. I ate news from Utah states that the Indians had recently killed mary of the white a habitants, and that the utu ost consternation prevailed in coase quence. Gov Brigham Young had called the mid tary force of the territory into service, and, as a fur ther measure of protection had ordered a wall to be built around the city of Salt Lake. A desperate struggle is anticipated before the whites will succeed

in queting their red foes. The October term of the law courts was opene yesterd y, but the general terms of the Suprem and Superior Courts adjourned immediately, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Jones, it being the first time they sat since his de cease. In the afternoon there was a large meeting of the judiciary and the bar held in the Superior court at which high and deserved eulogiums were passed upon the great legal attainments and moral worth of the late learned judge. A report of th proceedings will be found in another column. In the U.S. Circuit Court Judge Nelson delivered another important decision in admiralty on appeal. The ca lendars were called in the trial branches of the Supe rier Court, but no cause being ready they adjourned for the day. In the Common Pleas a trial, at the suit of Keeler against Church, for libel, was com menced and is still on. The cause of action arise out of commercial information given by the defend ent and alleged to be erroneous.

By a communication to the Board of Supervisor last evening, it appears that the amount of all the debts of the Public School Society, at the time o surrendering their property to the city, was \$150 000 The salaries of the clerks and deputy clerks of the Sessions, in consequence of increased labor, were raised, the former to \$2,500, and the latter to \$1,500 per annum. By a communication from the Receiver of Taxes it appears that there will be an increase of more than four million dollars in the taxes to be re lected this year over the taxation of the city in 1843 A striking proof of the progress of New York.

The Oct ber session of the Common Council com menced yesterday, and by our special report of th dehotes it will be seen that a very exciting con troversy took place in the first Board, respecting the proposition of certain petitioners to have the Harle n Railroad track removed from the Bowery to Crosby street. The language used on the occasion is no calculated to inspire a very high opinion of the re finement and cratorical abilities of some of our city fathers. Among the most important business trans acted was the adoption of a measure to reorganize the city into regular election districts, so as to con form with the council districts under the new charter. The regular districts, according to this ordinance, will stand as follows:-

Vords. Dists. Wards. Dists. Wards. Dists. Wards. Dist

In addition to the transaction of considerable mi cellaneous business, the Board of Assistant Alder men refused to concur in the resolution from the apper Board providing for the immediate removal of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department By reference to the report of the debate upon this sub ject, it will be seen that the members prefer that the Engineer shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defence before resorting to the decapitating expedient proposed by the Aldermen.

By telegraph we have reports of various mari time disasters, movements of the politicians, news from the fishing regions, state of the markets, &c., all which are quite interesting, but not of sufficient importance to sequire comment.

The Designs of England upon Cuba Policy of the United States.

It is a little remarkable that the island of Cubs-familiarly denominated the most precious gem in the Castikian crown-in which neither Great Britain or the United States have the slightest legal interest, has been the means of eliciting from the two latter governments a peculiar, if not an unguarded expression, which we deem to be wholly incompatible with the conviction of either power that the island is long destined to remain in dependance upon loosely in the crown, or that emblem of dominion has so long been tossed from faction to faction, from conqueror to conqueror, as to force the conviction upon the two governments that it is soon to be an ownerless prize; or, what comes to the same point, the cabi let of Madrid. by its blind and stubborn adherence to a cruel and wicked colonial policy, and by a still more wicked connivance with the African slave trade will force the island from its present allegiance and drive it into the embrace of a more liberal and enlightened sovereignty.

The recent correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord John Russell has essent'ally exposed much of the policy of their respective governments on the question of the ultimate fate of Cuba. We have nothing to say upon the merits of that controversy, beyond the expression that it has left upon the public mind here a very decided conviction that Mr. Everett has more than vindicated the course which the United States thought proper to pursne touching the proposed alliance between England, France, and the government at Washington. This, however, is only the diplomatic feature of the case-the public skirmishing of the combatants. It has ended precisely where Lord John Russell knew it would end before the tripartite treaty was presented for the approval of this government. It was a manouvre for a position, and with no view of bringing on an engagement. The ground occupied by the United States, in a diplomatic point of view. was before by no means as well defined on the ubject in controversy as that of Great Britain: and in this respect, if in no other, Lord John has secured the advantage in the correspondence. It might have been remembered by the British negotiator that in this country the ourse of the government may be accurately oretold by the barometer of public sentiment What the press expresses from day to day as the conviction of the people is pretty sure ultimately to find its way into diplomatic notes. The President of the United States consulted this text when he informed Lord Malmesbury that the ratification of the tripartite treaty, instead of putting a stop to even lawless aggressions, "would give a new and powerful influence to them"-" a most melancholy avowal" in the eyes of the London cabinet. Mr. Everett, however, pursues the same point, and clearly evinces, for the first time in so authoritative a manner, to the British government, that there is a power to be consulted higher than the opinions of cabinet officials at Washington, by frankly avowing that his own individual views, expressed in the Senate many years ago and still entertained, are against the acquisition of any more territory, and in favor of cultivating what we have; but this did not permit him to over-

It is precisely at this point that Mr. Everett's etter is significant of what is to be the policy

the Union.

look the obvious conclusion of the American

people, that their mission is by no manner of

means limited to the existing boundaries of

of the United States, not only in relation to the island of Cuba, but also to the continent of North America. It covers the whole ground by an appeal to the judgment of the American people, and thus relieves Lord John Russell and every other British statesman from any further correspondence with the government at Washington with a view of eliciting specifications of what the United States will or will not do upon this and kindred subjects.

It will thus be seen that our position ha

been most distinctly defined; and to this extent the meretricious labors of Lord John Russell in the correspondence in question have been crowned with entire success. It would be satis factory to the American government and people if as much could be said by them concerning the actual intentions of their transatlantic cou sins. But this could hardly be expected The designs of the British government in relation to Cuba are not known, and for this allsufficient reason—that they are not settled by the London cabinet. The conquest of Cuba by that power is impossible. We have no iden that such a contingency is thought of; and this is evinced by the plan of the tripartite treaty. which though a diplomatic manœuvre s nevertheless expressive of one thing, and that is-the best means of preventing the acqui sition of Cuba by the United States. The first of these means—that of complicating the quesion with European politics, and resorting to he old game of diplomatic combinations balancing of Powers-is found in the proposed tripartite treaty. The second is foreship n the proposition on the part of British authorities in Cuba for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island and the introduction of a system of apprenticeship. The success of either of these preventive measures would foreclos the United States from the acquisition of Cube on any conditions. The first is purely political in its character. Had it been successful Eng land and France would in truth, as the protecting powers, have made a political lodgment on our Southern coast more formidable for its strength and for its means of holding in check the people of the United States than is to be found in all the territories now held by whatever government on this continent. That, however, was a failure, and something more-it was the means of placing distinctly before the world the fixed purpose of the American peo ple: to settle in their own time and way the question whether they would or would not acquire the island of Cuba.. We deem this announcement of great importance. It enunciates a policy searcely less startling and quite as well sustained by this country as that set forth in the inaugural address of President Pierce, and as that which has been published in con-

found in the overtures made, or believed to have been made, to Spain-that of the gradua abolition of slavery in Cuba-rests upon a very different basis. It bears the same impress, to be sure-it evinces the same purpose-it proposes to reach the same end; but it is urged on under the name of philanthropy and with the express intention only of alleviating human suffering We say nothing in this connection of the pro priety of complicating a purely philanthropic object with the vexed and disturbing question of international polities. Philanthropy, we know, in this day and generation, is an old fogy who reads best at a distance. Objects near by are obscure and indistinct. Nothing is worthy of relief in one's own household and neighbor hood. Suffering and starvation at home are too readily accounted for, and from this infinite reasons are extracted for withholding needful aid. We are apt to think that British philanthropy in modern times is like water from the mountain -it runs and courses-it does not extend like the dews of Beaven-that beautiful type of true charity-ove the arid plain and the parched desert to nourish general vegetation. It is professional, and is more known for what it says than for what it does. The movement of the British government in Cuba is influenced, beyond question, by an insane desire to prevent the ultimate acquisition of that island by the United States. This is the motive that underlies the action of Lord John Russell and his associates. The question of slavery is secondary in its character, and its abolition in Cuba is sought with no view of benefiting the slave and releasing him from bondage, but, if need be, to destroy the values of the island in order to render its acquisition undesirable. .

nection with the arrest of Koszta at Smyrna.

The other branch of British policy which is

Now, in this state of the case, it may be well to advance one step beyond the ground occupied by Mr. Everett. by declaring that the peoole of the United States, anxious as they may be to acquire the island of Cuba by purchase, and the payment of a fair consideration, and in all respects to observe the laws of good faith towards Spain. would regard the first authoritative enunciation of a successful movement to abolish slavery in Cuba, under British instigation, as a sufficient reason for armed intervention in the matter, and for the certain expulsion of both Spanish authority and British pro tection from the island. Lord John Russell and his associates would not be compelled to record this step "as a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State;" for he would find in it nothing more nor less than the deliberate judgment of the American people against the accomplishment by Great Britain indirectly of that which it had failed to do directly. If there are sinuosities in European diplomacy, there are none in the onward course of the people of the United States. They believe they have as much interest and as much agency in improving the condition of mankind, and especially or this side of the water, as their transatlantic friends, and with this advantage over them they have a practical knowledge of American wants and remedies.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE KOSZTA CASE.-The National Intelligencer is disposed to sus pect that in the official denial of the Union that France and England had taken sides with Austria on the Koszta question, the material facts have been suppressed. This is bad. If France and England join the Austrian league against us what become of poor Koszta? If delivered up to Austria he will be hanged; and what then? A war with Austria, of course, in which cause the forty thousand old muskets of Kossuth will come into play. Koszta and Kossuth are both deeply interested in this business. To relieve us and the Hungarian Central Committee of this city of all suspense, will the Washington Union be good enough. In plain English to say what is the attitude of England and France on this subject? What is it? Are we to have a market for Kossuth's old muskets and George Law's second-hand artillery or are we not? Everything depends upon the attitude of England and France-everything-every-

Important from Mexico - Proposed Restor-

We have received some interesting new from Mexico. Santa Anna is not satisfied ever with his present position as uncontrolled dietator of the republic of Mexico. He aspires to the imperial purple, and is determined to don it. We have private information from Mexico of the truth and correctness of which we en tertain no doubt, that this is the darling scheme on which Santa Anna has set his mind and that everything is being put in train to facilitate and ensure the success of the under taking.

There is to be no Spanish domination in Mex ico; but there is to be an empire and his Excellency Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, bene merito de la patria, will be the first Empero It is so determined on. Ample means are in his power to carry out the coup d'etat; and many months are not expected to elapse until Santa Anna takes his place among the family of monarchs-of Emperors.

It is well understood that Spain has long been desirous of again obtaining a footing in Mexico. That the government of Spain could hope to carry out their plans with Santa Anna in power was out of the question, because his ambition would not tolerate any one taking the precedence of him in his native country What they could do, however, was to assist him with money and every other means in their power to establish the empire, and then, calculating upon his age, trust to their further intriguing to be enabled, after the death of Santa Anna, to establish a Spanish prince upon the throne of Mexico. Such a plan they now anticipate to put into execution, and Santa Anna will avail himself of all the means and assistance which his Spanish allies have promised to furnish him with. He will proclaim himself Emperor, and, as he has no son, will care very little as to who may become his successor. With him it may be, as thought a celebrated statesman-"After me, the Deluge;" but so long as that event occurs not during his lifetime it is a matter of perfect indifference to him when it may happen after his death.

It is somewhat important to the administration at Washington to have some toreknowlege of what Santa Anna's projects are, and we therefore commend to the serious consideration of our statesmen and politicians the views which are herein ascribed to him.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY AT JAPAN-MARITIME POLICY OF THE CZAR.—The presence of a considerable Russian fleet among the natives of the Japanese islands had created quite a sensation in that quarter of the world. It appears to have been understood at Amsterdam that the Russian government had resolved to resist the attempt of the Americans against Japan, and that this fleet was intended for that purpose. And we are further informed that "the Dutch government is said to be pleased at this determination of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch Archipel-

ago." Now, it is quite posssble that the Dutch gov ernment, which for a long time past has had the monopoly of the Japanese trade. may feel some jealousy touching the designs of the United States-it is quite possible that the Dutch cabinet may entertain the fear that the mission of Commodore Perry to Japan is to annex that empire to this country, and that he is also instructed to appropriate come of the best islands of the Dutch Archipelago on his return home, according to the principles of "manifest destiny," with "all the modern improve ments." But the Emperor Nicholas has other objects to compass besides watching the movements of Commodore Perry. The vast Rus sian empire in Asia is without a seaport. Its great rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean are useless from being locked up at their estuoutlet into the Pacific for his Asiatic territories; and the river Seghalim, emptying into the Sea of Ochotsk, and open at its mouth all the year round, offers the very place for a Pacific seaport which he desires. True, it belongs to China; but all that is required to secure it is a proclamation from the deck of a ship of war to that effect and the erection of a small fortification commanding the mouth of the river. The present revolution in China offers a strong temptation for this seizure, and for the extension of the Russian doctrine of annexation indefinitely to the southward. Such. perhaps, is the ultimate design of this Russian fleet in the waters of Japan. At all events, Commodore Perry has shown that it is extremely absurd on the part of the Russian squadron to attempt to

keep up with his movements. But the policy of Russia is to stretch her arms to the sea in every possible way. At present, though all powerful on the Continent, she is comparatively weak upon the ocean from her insulated position. Hence the real secret of the pertinacity of her claims upon Turkey. The Czar desires the command of the eastern straits of the Mediterranean from the immense commercial and naval advantages which such occupation would bestow. Nor is Denmark. with her seaports in the west, perfectly sate against the great plan of Nicholas, which is simply, by the appropriation of the territories of her neighbors on all sides, to render the strength of Russia as great upon the water as upon the land. This policy is indispensable to the fulfilment of the programme of Peter the Great, which contemplates the absolute power of peace or war over the whole continent of

We think, therefore, that instead of the Ru sians watching the movements of Commodore Perry, he had better watch theirs, in reference to the integrity of the Chinese empire.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION AT SYRA CUSE.-On Saturday last the abolitionists, (including the Bloomers.) of Syracuse and the surrounding country celebrated the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry from the officers of the law, in that village, two years ago. This in itself was a piece of fanatical folly of very little consequence; but our reports say that at "a special meeting of the Common Council, by the casting vote of Mayor McCarthy, the use of the City Hall was given for the celebration," and this fact gives to the affair very considerable importance. It makes the official authorities of Syracuse the endorsers of mob law in the rescue of fugitive slaves. It degrades the office of 'the Mayor of Syracuse to the disreputable and unlawful acts and purposes of our most rampant abolitionists.

As the chief administrator of the laws of the village nothing could be plainer than the official duty of Mayor McCarthy in this case. It was simply his duty to sustain the laws of the land. and to refuse peremptorily the slightest official countenance of this scandalous jubilee. The next step of the civil authorities of Syracuse

will probably be to devote the City Hall to the sheltering of fugitive slaves, under the combined protection of the police and the abolitionists. No gentlemen of the South, the agitation of the slavery question is not yet ended. There will be more work. in due time, for the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee.

MR. BUCHANAN ON FREE TRADE AND THE Chinese Question - According to the letter which we published of Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, he is not a whit behind Robert J. Walker upon the policy of universal free trade, and is fully as enthusiastic in regard to the tremendous harvest which is preparing for our merchantmen in the prodigious but hitherto unknown empire of China. He has the greatest saith that the revolutionary movements of the Chinese Christians will not only re sult in the suppression of paganism and the destruction of all the wooden idols in the country, but in the opening of the whole Celestial Flowery Kingdom, to its utmost extremities, to the blessings of free trade with England and the United States. Mr. Buchanan believes, too, that the three hundred millions of people of China will furnish just as much traffic as John Bull and Brother Jonathan can possibly attend to-more in fact, than they will know what to do with And yet we have no special minister detailed to China to look after the revolution and appropriate it to our special advantage at the first opening. On the other hand, the agents of England follow close upon the heels of the victorious Christians, ready at a moment's notice to put in and monopolize the trade with China opium included. Can the administration find nobody to proceed at once to China, or what is the matter ?

Talk on 'Change,

The foreign news received by the Baltic produced greatexcitement in the market for breadstuffs, the like. which had not been witnessed since the famine/34 1847-48. The aggregate sales of flour reached to 4::. barrels, including parcels here and to arrive. Common brands of State closed at \$7. The sales included considerable parcels of Western and Southern brands, at improved Wheat was also very active. The aggregate sale exceeded 100 000 bushels chiefly Western and Canadian closing at an advance of from 3c. a 5c. per bushel. Corn was also firmer.

Freights were also higher, with more offering. Pork was sold at an advance of 25c. which closed firm at \$17. Cotton was heavy, with sale

of only 400 bales. We were requested to state that the reported failure of the Messrs. Diagos, in Havana, would not affect in the least the standing of the house of Messrs. Diago Brothers in this city; that the house implicated in the report at Havana was that of Ferdinand Diago; and, further

more, that the difficulties referred to in the rumor wer in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

Private letters received from Havana stated that the receipt of sugars were light, and trade somewhat at s stand in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. The parts of the island, and on some plantations seventy-five per cent of the negroes had been carried off.

the America's mail duplicate letters by the Marce Polo, at Liverpool, were received to the 10th of June, bu they added nothing to the general news of importance to those received previously from Australia via Valparais It was expected that later advices would come to hand by the Cunard steamer due the present week, which would come down to the 19th June from Melbourne and Sydney and the 6th July from Adelaide.

Notwithstanding the complicated accounts received re garding the state and prospects of the war question in Europe, yet it was believed that its occurrence would be averted, while others contended that as far as Turkey an Russia was concerned war was inevitable. It was con ceded that the question had nearly reached a decisive crisis and would soon be determined one way or the other. It was evident that the financial and commercial interests of Europe were experiencing to some extent the effects of a war without its actual commencement.

The rumor of the occupation of the disputed territory of the Mesilla Valley by the United States troops was con sidered quite probable. The government was understood to have authorized this course on the part of General Gar land—not to occupy it exclusively as American territory. but merely for the purpose of keeping order and protect ing Americans and their property found residing on it, un til the question of title could be decided by negotiation If Mexico refused to negotiate, and preferred to another war against the United States, she would be at

FLECTION FOR MAYOR IN NEWPORT, R. I.-Another attempt will be made to-day to elect a Mayor in the new city of Newport. Since its incorporation last winter its municinal affairs have been sadly administered for the want of an executive officer, although the citizens have made two attempts to elect a Mayor, but failed in conse quence of neither candidate having a majority of the rotes. To-day a new election will be held, George H. Calvert being the democratic candidate, and William H Cranston the whig.

Marine Affairs.

A CLIPPER RACE.-The American clipper Challenge sailed from Canton on the 13th July last, and the English clipper on the 14th, both for London. The English ship Patna followed them. The London News says a great nany bets have been booked on the result of this race DEPARTURE OF THE HANSA.—The Bremen steamship Hansa oft for Bremen yesterday, with about forty passengers. Top stransup James Anger, which arrived from Charles ton last evening, supplied us with late files of Southern papers, for which her officers have our thanks.

RECEPTION OF THE EMMET LIGHT GUARD, OF PATER-SON, N. J., BY THE SARSFIELD GUARD, N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday morning the Emmet Light Guard, of Paterson, N. J., numbering thirty-five muskets, under com-mand of Capt. Felix Donnelly and Lieutenants Rafferty and Brady, arrived in our city for their first annual tar ret excursion, on an invitation tendered them by the arsfield Light Guard, company F, Ninth regiment N. Y. M., commanded by Capt. J. M. Daly. They were received on their arrival, at 9 A. M.-having come by an early train on the Paterson Railroad to the Jersey City erry-at the foot of Cortlandt street, by the last named New York militia company. As soon as the guests had ouched terra firma, the two companies formed in military order and took up their line of march, he route being up Cortlandt street to Broadway, and along Broadway as far as Fulton street, down Fulton street nto Nassau, presenting arms as they passed the Hirald flice. They then proceeded up Nassau street to the Park, and crossing, came again into Broadway, marched up Broadway as far as Canal street, down which street they

and crossing, came again into Broadway, marched up hen proceeded to the Hoboken ferry, and crossed over for the purpose of target shooting. After having spent a very pleasant day, during which the target was well riddled by the members of the Emmet Light Guard, Capt. Daly, Mr. Joseph Warner and Mr. Philip Rafferty, acting as judges, the two companies returned to the city by the Earclay street ferry.

On their route to Hoboken a very pleasing incident occurred, a beautiful wreath having been presented to the Emmet Light Guard by a young lady—a Miss Murphy.

In the afternoon a dinner took place at Lovejoy's, late Florence's Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, Capt. Daly in the chair, at which the following gentlemen were present, in addition to the members of the two companies:—Dr. Dillon, Mr. Lynch, editor of the Irish American, Mr. Philip Rafferty, Mr. Joseph Warren, Mr. John Genratty. After having done justice to an excellent dinner, which did credit to the caterers for the clegance displayed, the following toasts were given from the chair, which were drank with the customary honors:—
The President.

ciegance displayed, the following toasts were given from the chair, which were drank with the customary honors:—

The President.

The Army and Navy of the United States.
Governor Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State.

The Emmet Light Geard, of Paterson.

To this Captain Donnelly responded, returning thanks for the kind attentions and hospitality that had been shown to them that day. He concluded by proposing:—

The health of the Sarsfield Guard.

Captain Indy returned thanks for the compliment that had been paid to the Sarsfield Guard, and observed that in the course of his whole experience with the "military boys" he had never spent so pleasant a day as the one that was now passed. Several other toasts were given and responded to, including "The Press," "The Invited Guests," "The Memory of Robert Emmet," "The Exiled Martyrs of Ireland," "The Ladies," all of which were duly honored and ably responded to. After the dinner the prizes were delivered to the successful shots, consisting of a silver cup, won by John Ritchay; a gold pencil, won by John Cassidy; a gold ring, won by Patrick Lynch; a gold brooch, won by Christopher Rafferty, who likewise won another prize to be given to him on the return of the company formed in military order and marched down Broadway to the Jersey City ferry, escorted by the Sarseld Guard.

THE SUPPOSED DON CASLOS VALENCIA DISCHARGED PROM CUSTODY.

Mr. Cornalli Von Alten, who had been held under arrest during the last five days, on a charge preferred against him by Mr. Storms and others, who asserted that he (Von Alten) was the person named Don Carlos Valencia, who had been guilty of certain immoral acts in their families, and with obtaining by threats several hundred dollars from a young lady, whose name we omit to mention, was discharged, as no affidavit was produced from any quartez implicating Mr. Von Alten any further than the mere assertion that he was the man called Valencia. The magistrate, Justice Bogart, did not feel justified to detaining him any longer.

him any longer.

The case of this young man presents one of extreme hardship, his strong resemblance to this man called Vallencia, has been the means of persons becoming mistaken

in the identity.

Mr. Von Alten now asserts that he will procure the necessary evidence from his friends in New Orleans, and other Southern cities, and will show conclusively that he is not the man Valencia or De Castro. The whole matter will hereafter, no doubt, be brought before a civil court, when the proof of his identity will be fully developed.

when the proof of his identity will be fully developed.

THE LATE MURDER IN GRAND STREET—BRAMINATION OF BURNS, THE PERPATRATOR.

James Burns, who stands charged with causing the
death of Minard T. Adee, by beating him at Central Hall
on Thursday night last, was yesterday brought before
Coroner Gamble for examination. When saked what he
had to say relative to the charge, he stated that "there,
was a general fight in the bar-room; that he was struck,
and that Raynor caught him in his arms; he did not remember going into the street and striking any person; he
attempted to go into the street, but was stopped; he there
put on his coat and went away." The prisoner is a native
of New York, twenty-seven years of age, and has kept a
coffee room at No. 369 Fourth avenue. After the close of
his examination he was fully committed by the Coroner tq
await the action of the Grand Jury.

The LATE MURDER OF DE. OSNOKNE.—John Keating, one

his examination he was fully committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LATE MURBER OF DR. OSBORNE.—John Keating, one of the parties implicated in the murder of Dr. Osborne, about ten days since, yesterday arrived in the city from Jefferson county, New York, and gave himself up to the Coroner. A warrant had been issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of officer Duflon, of the Saventh ward, who, on the day after the inquest was held, went in pursuit of him. A copy of one of the morning papers of this city, however, had been seen by a Mr. Streeter, of Watertown, in that county, and he knowing Keating, advised him immediately to come to New York and have the matter settled. Keating states that he was at Dinan's house on the day Dr. Osborne was stabbed, but that he had nothing to do with the assault upon him. He will be examined before Coroner Hilton to-day.

Shooms with INTENT to Kill.—Officer Dwyer, of the Fourteenth ward, yesterday arrested a man named Ernest Schenwitz, living at No. 113 Elm street, charged with attempting the life of John O'Neil, living in the same building. O'Neil went to the room of the accused and asked him for \$5, which he claimed was due to him, when the latter took down a gun loaded with powder and ball and fired it at him, but without effect. He was held to bail in \$1,000 to answer the charge. In his examination before Justice Welsh, the accused stated that O'Neil grossly insulted his wife, by offering her \$5 for an improper purpose, at the same time laying the money apost table. His object not having been obtained he returned for his money, and hence the assault upon him.

Assault Uron a Fimale—Fatal Result.—Coroner Willelm yesterday held an inquest, at No. 12 Washington

Itable. His object not having been obtained he returned for his money, and hence the assault upon him.

Assault upon A Female—Fatal Result.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest, at No. 12 Washington street, upon the body of a female child who was still-born, in consequence of its mother having beeing been frightened by a man named James Clancey, who, with others, on Tuesday evening last, entered her grocery at the above number, and created a disturbance. Cornelius Sullivan, the father of the child, testified that Clancey with about a dozen others, entered the grocery end endeavored to pick a quarrel with him. Clancey soon began throwing the bottles and water-pails about, and finally canght Mrs. Sullivan by the throat and shoved between the second of the neighbors came in and pulled him from her. He then went off.

Dr. Shuhl examined the body of the deceased, and gave it as his opinion that it was alive shortly before its birth, and that it was prematurely born in consequence of a fright caused by violence to its mother. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from fright of the mother, which was caused by the lil treatment of James Clancey on the 27th day of September, 1853."

On the rendition of the verdict, a warrant for the arrest of Clancey was issued by the coroner. He is a laborer, and lives at No. 17 Washington street.

Streption or Grand Largery.—Two men, named Williams Diederick and Francis Singer, were vesterday arrested on better the second of the proper of the context of the proper of the prop

Suspicion of Grand Largest.—Two men, named William Diederick and Francis Singer, were yesterday arrested on suspicion of stealing \$230 worth of watchmakers tools, and a gold watch case worth \$40 from the room of Angula Hugerim, at 344 Seventh street. They were held to await

Board of Supervisors.
Oct. 3.—His Honor the Recorder in the Chair.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several petitions for relief from erroneous taxation were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

FURILIC SCHOOL SOCIETY DESTS.

A communication was received from the Committee on County Offices, which states that they had been furnished with statements, duly executed by the President and Treasurer of the Public School Society of the City, showing in detail the real and personal property of said society, as required by the section of the act in relation to common schools passed June 4, 1853. The report of the committee gives the following statement of the amount of all the debts of the School Society at the time of surrendering their property to the Mayor of New York —

To the Bowery Savings Bank.

\$35,000 New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

40,000 Mortgage on Forty-seventh street lot.

m paid from the treasury, on account of the Register's ice, from the 1st of January to this time,

Another communication from the Comptroller shows that for nine months ending 30th September the expenses of the Marine Court exceed the receipts for fees, &c., by the sum of \$1,914 98, and the recent appointment of six attendants of the Court will add four thousand two hundred dollars to the expenses of the Court for the coming year.

YEAT. SALARDS OF THE CLERK AND DEFUTY CLERK OF THE COURT OF The Committee on County Offices recommended for adop-

The Committee on County Offices recommended for adoption the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York, be fixed at the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; and that the salary of the Beputy Clerk of said Court be fixed at the sum of lifteen hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the 1st of January, 1854. Adopted.

Anopted.
THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A communication was received from the Receiver of Taxes, praying for increase of salary, and showing that the amount of
Tax collected in 1843 was.

\$766,872 25
Tax to be collected in 1853 is.

\$5,067,122 75
The Board adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

The following names were registered among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. L. Williams, Mass.; Hon. Wm. Daniels, Virginia; Hon. T. J. Devine, Texas; Richard Potts, U. S. Army; J. R. Curtis, Esq., San Francisco; David Anderson, Royal Navy; R. C. Murphy, U. S. Consul at Shanghae; General Encon Jones, Texas.

T. Borkey, Maryland; B. James, Phila.; Col. Derhonden, Pa.; C. Brown, Chicago; Dr. Henderson, Phila.; G. B. Duncan, N. O.; Judge Weed, Illinois; G. B. Cuthbert, L. C.; Mr. Petry, Canada; G. A. Wood, Canada—arrived, yesterday at the Prescott.

J. G. Bennett, New York; J. Bain, Kinderhook; D. H. Madon, Buffalo; W. H. Foster, Baltimore; F. C. Haken, Va.; Capt. Shields, U. S. A.; Geo. Wheeler, Mo.; Hon. Judge Foote, Albany; M. C. Edgerton, S. C.; J. Moore, Ohio; R. Gamble, Florida; J. C. Deas, Ala.; Hon. C. Robinson, New Haven—arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas. Hon. W. T. Ash, North Carolina; Hon. John W. Davis, Indiana; Right Rev. G. W. Freeman, I fattle Rock, Ark.; Sir Harford and Lady; John M. Botts, Va.; Hon. Henry Chapman, Pa.; L. Audenried; W. P. Cutten, Ohio; Noala L. Wilson, Ohio—arrived yesterday at the Astor.

ABRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Baltic.—Mr. Green,

Chapman, Fa.; L. Audenried; W. P. Cutten, Ohio; Noals L. Wilson, Ohio—arrived yesterday at the Astor.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Baltic.—Mr Green, Copenhagen; James Gordon Bennett, Rev B Evans, E. N. V. Kirchival, J E. Ulholm, John Shiw, J Leicy, M. Grieve, Jr.; F Grieve, J. Lumpkin, F. Schoelter, W. H. Barksdale and lady, M. Backae, J P. Howard, T. Stewart, H. Chauncey, Mass Rochford, F. A. Chauncey, M. Barksdale and lady, M. Backae, J P. Howard, T. Stewart, H. Chauncey, M. Bentefuler, S. Ulfelden, H. Rose, A. Goettel, Dr. F. Bache, Philadelphia; G. B. Wood and lady, Mrs Bowie, M. Van Wageman, W. D. Richards and lady, E. W. Edgerton, J. Whitewell, J. M. Morganstein and lady, J. E. Hautted, Dr. Stewart, J. Samuel, C. L. Perkins, Miss Perkins, J. F. Halsted, Dr. Stewart, S. Ward and lady, G. Ward, J. H. Lyman and lady, H. Lyman, A. H. Smith, B. F. Hoffman, W. H. Wells, Mrs Wells, Mrs Burg, Miss Noyse, H. G. Rose, F. W. H. Biddell, B. F. Frederick and lady, M. R. Kimball and lady, S. Dewen, W. C. Lacey, F. Van Allen, J. Abbott, B. S. Walcott and lady, M. McConner, M. Crofton, W. Whitewright, Jr. C. H. Coeper, W. H. Biddell, B. F. Frederick and lady, Miss Frost, F. Serrell, Chas Mogridge and lady, R. B. Kimball and lady, S. De Vere, Ed Bevel, Mrs Morgan, Mrs Wolls, A. W. Bennett, Chas Kirkpatrick, L. De Yamput, W. Flott, J. E. Hott, A. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. Flott, J. E. Hott, M. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. Hott, M. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. Hott, M. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. Hott, M. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. Hott, M. Grotte, J. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. W. Hott, J. E. Level, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Wolls, A. W. Bennett, Chas Kirkpatrick, L. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. W. Bennett, Chas Kirkpatrick, L. De Yamput, W. P. Holt, J. E. W. Bennett, Chas Cheney, Rose Grown, Mrs. Holts, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Wolls, A. W. Bennett, Chas Cheney, Mrs. Golder, W. C. Hammer, Mrs. W. Faccett, P. Brauit, Chas Cheney, Mrs. Generation, H. Horte, M. Gra

Landbury, develor and Indy, Miss Frankau, Cohen, A Guerber and Indy, and Indy, Green Charleston, in the steamship James Adger-Miss Mary McDume, Miss Mary Singleton, Dr JD Guerard and Indy, E Sweet, Indy, and three children; W J Carvoll, W P Clover, I G Ravenel, T H Thayer, W Harsen, A Oaksmith, P Clover, I G Ravenel, T H Thayer, W Harsen, A Oaksmith, E P L Platt, W Haye, T F Jordan, II Amme, W Keenan, J W Dersy, A B Erumby, Master R Singleton, Colonel M Singleton, G W Barot and Cohild, L C Lance, Isaac Brown, A Falia, Jr. W Haseitine, Major Charles Warley, J W Byer, W B

Por Breusen, in the steamship Hanss.—J Danne, C Hecko mann, J F Gerden, Mary Gerden, F Krunyrett, F Ghogemann lady and four children, W Mullen, Wm Mark, J Wernken P A Kiniker, Sophia Gerden, D Usersen, W Hadler, lady an child, G Surmester and lady, J King, J H Bressmann Beck, A Hush, F W Schmiding, Jacob Mantke, C Se sone Frederick Heyers, G I Beeckar, Casper Gidde, D Paylo Kallhorst, P Birriesin, &c., &c.